

(a) Information required by § 180.515(a);

(b) The Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) of the excluded or disqualified person, including the social security number (SSN) for an individual, if the number is available and may be disclosed under law;

(c) Information about an excluded or disqualified person, generally within five working days, after—

- (1) Taking an exclusion action;
- (2) Modifying or rescinding an exclusion action;
- (3) Finding that a person is disqualified; or
- (4) Finding that there has been a change in the status of a person who is listed as disqualified.

**§ 180.525 Whom do I ask if I have questions about a person in the EPLS?**

If you have questions about a listed person in the EPLS, ask the point of contact for the Federal agency that placed the person's name into the EPLS. You may find the agency point of contact from the EPLS.

A suspending official . . .

- (a) Imposes suspension as a temporary status of ineligibility for procurement and nonprocurement transactions, pending completion of an investigation or legal proceedings.
- (b) Must—
- (1) Have *adequate evidence* that there may be a cause for debarment of a person; and
  - (2) Conclude that *immediate action* is necessary to protect the Federal interest
- (c) Usually imposes the suspension *first*, and then promptly notifies the suspended person, giving the person an opportunity to contest the suspension and have it lifted.

**§ 180.530 Where can I find the EPLS?**

You may access the EPLS through the Internet, currently at <http://epls.arnet.gov> or <http://www.epls.gov>.

**Subpart F—General Principles Relating to Suspension and Debarment Actions**

**§ 180.600 How do suspension and debarment actions start?**

When Federal agency officials receive information from any source concerning a cause for suspension or debarment, they will promptly report it and the agency will investigate. The officials refer the question of whether to suspend or debar you to their suspending or debarring official for consideration, if appropriate.

**§ 180.605 How does suspension differ from debarment?**

Suspension differs from debarment in that—

A debarring official . . .

- Imposes debarment for a specified period as a final determination that a person is not presently responsible.
- Must conclude, based on a *preponderance of the evidence*, that the person has engaged in conduct that warrants debarment.
- Imposes debarment *after* giving the respondent notice of the action and an opportunity to contest the proposed debarment.

**§ 180.610 What procedures does a Federal agency use in suspension and debarment actions?**

In deciding whether to suspend or debar you, a Federal agency handles the actions as informally as practicable, consistent with principles of fundamental fairness.

(a) For suspension actions, a Federal agency uses the procedures in this subpart and Subpart G of this part.

(b) For debarment actions, a Federal agency uses the procedures in this subpart and Subpart H of this part.

**§ 180.615 How does a Federal agency notify a person of a suspension or debarment action?**

(a) The suspending or debarring official sends a written notice to the last known street address, facsimile number, or e-mail address of—

- (1) You or your identified counsel; or
  - (2) Your agent for service of process, or any of your partners, officers, directors, owners, or joint venturers.
- (b) The notice is effective if sent to any of these persons.